### Amusements, de.

BROADWAY THEATER. - This Evening at 72. mest of Barney Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams. "The Irish Tallor." Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams. BEYANT'S NEW MINSTREL HALL, Tammany Build-

he. Fourteenth-st., mi)oising Academy of Music.—This Evening at the La Sommanhula, the Midnight Grecian Hender." Bryant's Minstreis. De Solla, the Wonderful Tener. FIFTH-AVE. ART GALLERY, corner of Four-MINER & BARKER'S ART GALLERY, No. 845 Broad-ay, "This Day and Evening." Esmeralda," J. Vanlerius.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st.—This Evening

NEW-YORK THEATER.—This Evening at 8.—" Ro-NIBLO'S GARDEN.—This Evening at 8.—" After

OLYMPIC THEATER—This Evening at 8.—"Humpty Dumpty." G. L. Fox, Mile. Sangali.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.—This Evening at 8.—"Barbe

PUTNAM'S Art GALLERY.—This Day and Evening.— SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, No. 585 Broadway— The Evening.—Opera Bouffer—" Barber Brown, or the Paritie Name."

STEINWAY HALL - This Evening at S.-Lecture : "The Telescope, and its Revelations," Prof. Alexander. THEATEE FRANCAIS.—This Evening at 72.—"Gene-

WALLACK'S THEATER—This Evening at 8.—"The anessbire Lass." Mr. J. W. Wallach.
WOOD'S MUSEUM AND METROPOLITAN THEATER, traduur, and Thisthelast—This Afternation at 2." Cinderella," Miss. Broadway and Thirtiedhiet.—This Afternoon at 2. " Candrella." Mess Rosa Cooke. This evening at 75. "Islan, the Man at the Wheel." and "Did You Keer Send Your Wife to Jerze! " Throughout the Day —The Ellinger and Foot Combination, and Grand Memagerie of Living

#### Business Motices.

THE LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING Co., No. \$ Burling-sip, foot of Johnst., offer their the stock of Silven Platen WARE BY VET low prices until the lit of January.

The Sets, Coffee Uras, ice Peteries, Castors, Shaple and Fancy Articles, in grad ramets, for Humany Pressayers.

LOW The soldest Plated Ware House in New-York.

TO CAPITALISTS-NEW AND VALUABLE IN-TENTION .- At No. 312 Breadway can be seen Prof. John Johnson's Pour-anix Stram-Heating System in practical operation, besting a store, 18 by 50 feet, with a half plat of water, and a gas burner sufficient to keep the water converted into stexus. The attention of enterprising men of capital is respectfully solicited

for the purpose of organizing a stock company, hased upon the above new investions, which are fully secured by patents. HOWARD TILDER, Attorney for the New-England Steam-Heating

M. J. PAHLARD & Co.,

No. 21 Malden-lane, up stairs, offer for the Holidaya the LARGEST and

ficest stock of

ever collected in this city. They have been carefully selected, and can not full to please the most execting.

PRICES AME WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL. Popular, Operationed Sarred tunes arranged in a variety of ways.

Ton Ton Musical Box is a very desirable plaything for children. WILCOX SILVER PLATE CO.,

West Merideo, Conn., Show Room No. 36 Chambers st., N. Y., would call the attention of the trade to their electro-plated goods, on soe white metal. All goods hearing their trade-mark are guaranteed by them quadruple plate, and prices satisfactory. TRUSSES, &C.-MARSH & Co.'s RADICAL CURE | party.

SAVE FUEL. Reduce Coal Bills, Fix your

CHRISTMAS IS COMING, LADIES-And if you wish beautiful Boors and Shoks, Ladles and Gents Toilet Slips, Chr. ee's Leggings, &c., patronne Miller & Co. No. 3 Union a juste CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, for all forms of CATIVE DISCASUS, either of the Nose, Threat, Torgue, Spile, and or Scalp, no remedy has ever proved its equal. For sole by all

REMOVAL. CHICKERINO & SON have removed to No. 11 East Fourteenth-st.,
New-York (between Broadmay and bifflience.)
We upon our new Warercome with a full and entirely new stock of
Grand, Square, and Upright Plano Fourise, made from the same scales
as those exhibited by me at the Paris Universal Reposition, when we
were awarded the highest recompense over off competition. Planos of
were awarded the highest recompense over off competition. Planos of
various rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand Planos of various
makers, all in thorough repair and good order.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS-Relieve and cure Indi-Heartburn, Sour Stomach, and all weaknesses of the digestive for per hox. Sold by Draggists. S. G. WELLING. DR. PALMER'S ARM AND LEG "THE BEST."

Wigs, Toupees, and Ornamental Hair.-First BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-The best in the BENEDICT BROS., 691 Broadway, near Fourth-

CREAM FOR CONSUMPTIVES-JOLY'S PHOS-

# New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1968.

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DAILY TRIBUNE. Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum.
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Five copies or over, \$5 each; 16 copies, \$45.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. 5 copies, \$9: 11 copies, \$15; 21 copies, to one address, \$25; 21 copies, to names of subscribers, \$27; 50 copies, to one address, \$50; 50 copies, to names of subscribers, \$55.

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Terms, cash in advance.

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ACTUAL FIGURES WANTED. Friends in all the States will greatly oblige THE TRIBUNE by forwarding, at the earliest moment, the official vote by counties for President, Governor, or next leading State officer, Constitutional Amendments,

status of Legislatures. We particularly desire the returns, by counties, of votes of white and colored, and the number of vetes cast by each. The vote by counties for President and Members of Congress is especially desired.

and Members of Congress; and, in gross, the political

TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. Gentlemen elected to the next (XLIst.) Congress will do us a favor by sending the official vote cast for themselves and their opponents, giving full returns by counties; and also, full names and Post-Office addresses of Members elect, indicating their politics.

17 France, Musical Notes, Commodore Meade, U. S. N., in a Bloomingdale Asylum, The Coal Trade, Important Decision of Chief-Justice Chase, Cornell University—Student Life There, Skating, City Government, The Erie War, and The Courts, may be found on the second page; The Money and other Markets and Shipping Intelligence on the third; New Publications on the sixth, and Real Estate on the seventh page.

Boston proposes to advance her system of public instruction by the organization of a school of grades practically corresponding to the better class of our colleges. In fact they are taking a late lesson from our old Free Academy.

Gov. Hoffman takes time by the forelock in his preparations for entering upon his new dignity. He has already fortified himself, as we learn from Albany, with an imposing staff, whose names and rank we print to an admirius world.

Gen. H. V. Boynton, whose card about the unpleasant altercation in the Congregational Church at Washington we print in another column, was so good a soldier that we regret the more this acrimonious dispute between

The French Government persists in the prosecution of the press and in the suppression of all demonstrations in honor of Baudin with not be made a lion if he can help himself. iron severity. One Liberal newspaper was The Mayor of Boston heard that Gen. Grant seized because it appeared with a black border.

doorkeeper to elect, and already we are told by what train the Gereral would reach Boston. may as insatiable, and their organ of conscienof a rush of candidates. The place has some patronage, and offers a chance to spend some floorer: "I cannot say by what train I will any of the Wali-st, or Lower Bay varieties. If in the streets. If this method of intimidation

the men who rush from distant States to lobby, " rouches, no brass bands, no dinners, no exhiand buttonhole, and spend money to attain this place, can be stimulated merely by the desire to enjoy its not large salary for three months, or whether such men are likely to prove sation the Aldermen of Boston must have exthe most economical public officers.

Judge Fullerton is in Washington again, and this time he has a sure thing, he says, on the offices of railways running into Boston! If a Revenue officers of this city, against whom he has brought accusations. How many, many proper respect we use the comparison) and will times have we had the same or similar reports! Yesterday the Judge was unable to see the President.

All kinds of schemes with regard to the future Government of Spain are now proposed to the Spanish people. In addition to those who want a direct return to monarchism, or the immediate establishment of a republic, we have those who prefer a triumvirate, and those who, in accordance with the advice of Garribaldi, advocate the appointment of a for him yet. We await the denouement aux-Dietator. The latter party have asked Espar- ionsly. tero whether he will accept the dictatorship.

The letter of our Cuban correspondent in this morning's issue contains an account of the movements and the situation of the insurgents alternative. He might have continued in office which is based on communications from an en- and made a factious Administration, and allowed tirely trustworthy American gentleman who was in the Rebel camp. As but little trustworthy information has yet been obtained bishops. He retires, and, instead of seeking a from the insurgent district, the letter of our snug retreat in the Lords, returns to the Cuban correspondent will be highly valued by Commons to fight. In the old House of all who are anxious to find out the truth Commons he was justified in assuming that about the insurrection. The latest Cable dispatch from Cuba states that the Cubans are like the disestablishment of the Irish Church, more confident than ever of their future suc-

The letter of Mr. Annand in reply to the last letter of the Hon. Joseph Howe, on the Nova Scotia repeal question, is very significant. While disclaiming any present intention on the part of the people of the province to seek annexation to the United States, he hints at a novel application of the Monroe doctrine if the Imperial Government persists in its course toward Nova Scotia. The province was made part of the Dominion contrary to the will of the people, and the popular discontent with the measure has now become so strong as to induce a leading man in the anti-confederation ranks to | cause Whiggery meant power, and whose real indicate annexation as the future policy of his

The Government clerks are planning a scientific campaign against Congress and the Treasury. A general order from their Committee announces the causes of their failure in the down the plan of action now to be pursued. Diegy is invoked, and slow approaches are to be employed. In other words, bullying Congress did n't work well, and they now propose to take the other tack; and hope, by keeping the fools who did the mischief last year in the background, and pleading skillfully and submissively, to crowd their bill through before Congress gets fairly to work. We need do no more than invite the attention of Congressmen to the scheme.

Gen. Reynolds's report on the condition of ing The Tribune with the manufacture of Kusettled a state as during the war; says the murders of negroes are so frequent as to excite little attention; thinks years will be required to secure tranquillity, and speaks of the need of troops in almost every county ever described. They are the gnarded statein an official report to the General of the Army. We print the report elsewhere.

the indictment against him, will attract general attention. Mr. Dana, who appeared for the Government, expressed surprise at it as a novel and unexpected plea, but the Chief-Justice said that Mr. Davis's counsel had given ample notice of their intention to urge it. In substance the argument is that proceedings against Mr. Davis should be stopped, because he has already been punished by disfranchisement under the XIVth Amendment to the Constitution, and that this Amendment fully expresses taken in the Southern States since January, 1868; and, if possible, the number of voters registered, with division what that numishment should be. The Covern what that punishment should be. The Government argued in reply that the Amendment did not intend a penalty for treason, but only a disability to exercise certain political powers after committing it. The language of the Amendment is: "No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military \* \* \* who, having previously taken an oath \* \* \* to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by 'such disability." Chas. O'Conor closes the argument to-day for Davis and R. H. Dana for the Government.

The new Legislature of Michigan will soon elect a Senator of the United States for a full term of six years from the 4th of March next; and we note that the circumstance has incited venomous personal attacks in certain journals of other States on the Hon. Zachariah Chandler, tually as when he defeated him on the question who now fills the seat. These attacks are a of Reform. These are vague speculations, happy combination of untruth with scarrility. however, and merely represent the Mr. Chandler has been an ardent Republican current of English sentiment as it from the start, and a most upright, faithful vigilant Senator. The Republicans of Michigan may have a better man to put in his placethat is a matter of which they, not we, must judge-but Mr. Chandler has deserved so well of the country and the party that we resent these attacks upon him as a National wrong. They cannot damage him outside of his own State, and we are confident that they will not the Irish Church falls; that is a second step. himself and the head of the Freedmen's prove effective where he is best known and The cause must advance, and soon we expect has hitherto been signally honored.

Greatly to be admired in this age is the man who does not wish to be made a lion, and will intended soon to visit that city. The Mayor ures of the Board of Brokers in New-York. by mail. The Mayor of Boston farmediately rapacity. They are a good way from salt telegraphed to Gen. Grant. The Mayor of water, for sharks, but their jaws are as capa-The House of Representatives has a new Boston extended civic hospitalities, and asked cious, their teeth as attenuated and sharp, their

Wherefore we ask Congress to consider whether | means: "No speeches, no banners, no ba-"bitions from the balcony, no pomp, no circum-"stance, no military parade, no increase of the "city taxes on my account." What an odd senperienced in their abdomens upon reading this letter! What mourning there must have been in the livery-stables! What distress in the lion will come like a thief in the night (with not state the train upon which he expects to arrive, how can he be duly and decently lionized?

"I would ask to be excused from any and "all public demonstrations," continues the General. "I am not the Prince of Wales; I am not a Japanese Embassador; I am not 'even President yet-pray let me for a little while longer enjoy the comfort of eating my 'dinner in private," the General might have added. Still, the lionizers may be too many

THE RETIREMENT OF DISRAELI. Disraeli retires with dignity. He feels that the results of the elections present no honorable some of his colleagues to earn pensions, and probably create one or two noblemen and upon any new question, especially one he was as much in accord with the English people as his opponent. The elections destroyed this. He appealed to the people upon his own issues and was fairly beaten. He made a gallant fight, and achieved a greater success than many close observers of the canvass anticipated. The voice of England is not in accord with Mr. Disraeli, and he bows to it

The retirement of Mr. Disraeli is an event of the century. His party has been beaten before, and under his own generalship. The issues then were auxiliary, and his opponents were in many cases men whose Liberalism was assumed, who believed in the Whig doctrines, beinterests were as much with the Tories as those of the Earl of Derby. Disraeli defeated by Palmerston and Lord Russell was a conservative Tory jostled out of place by a conservative Whig. It was one class of aristocrats succeeding another. But Disraeli beaten by Gladstone has a grave significance. twenty per cent movement last year, and lays Gladstone is a champion of the popular will of England. He is successful in spite of a rect assault having been repulsed, Grand Strat- Tory Reform bill. He triumphs over the generally successful appeal of "No Popery." It has always been a cry of more than usual meaning to the English masses. The Englishman believes in his church with a coarse fanaticism that has withstood all temptation. He thinks that Catholicism means superstition, fraud, and tyranny-Bloody Mary returning with faggot and quartering-block. The Conservatives appealed to this prejudice very much as the Democrats, during the last election, when they insisted that to vote for Grant and Colfax was to give the affairs in Texas is the conclusive reply to those | negroes all the land and to compel white men reckless partisans who, throughout the canvass, to give them their daughters in marriage. thought that they found their account in charg- We presume that if the Iriba Charch question had not been controlling the canvass, and Klux outrages for political purposes. The Disraeli had not had an opportunity of General shows Texas to be in almost as un- flaunting the poor old Pope before the eyes terrified English Churchmen, the triumph

man who certainly has no higher fame than will consider preferable to gold. These are not Tribune charges, though they that of being among the purest and noblest reveal a sadder state of affairs than we have champions of Episcopacy. The Englishman sees that the salvation of the Episcopal Church ments of the military commander charged does not depend upon the perpetuation of a with the preservation of peace in that region, corrupt and useless hierarchy in Ireland. The anomaly of compelling a people to accept and sostain a church establishment in which but one man in eight believes, is hideous. The remarkable argument of Mr. Davis's This, however, is but one issue in many. counsel, made yesterday on the motion to quash | When Mr. Lincoln triumphed in 1860, the main point in the canvass was that the Southerners should not be allowed to carry their slaves into the Territories. None but extreme Republicans contended for anything more, and the orator who spoke of Emancipation was looked upon as a dreamer and an enthusiast-as one who spoke long before his time. But this concession was the surrender of everything. The North was not content with placing a barrier to the advance of Slavery. It compelled its destruction. We do not think that England will be content with a victory over the Irish Church. The grave mistake of defeating the candidates of the laboring party is already producing its results. We have seen Russell hurrying to the front to propitiate with an insincere letter the men whom he should have frankly accepted as allies and clothed with power. The newly-enfranchised Englishman sees that, notwithstanding the new Reform bill, the House of Commons is still a Parliament of social position, of wealth, and aristocratic power. He sees a statesman as pure and high-minded as John Stuart Mill driven from his seat by a speculator in periodicals, while young lordlings a vote of two-thirds of each House remove like Grosvenor deprive the first thinker of Parliament of the "blue ribbon" of Westminster.

The Liberal party is of necessity a party of action and of progress. Disraeli's retirement stronger in the Opposition than he would have been as Premier. With his wonderful power of scrutiny and attack, his knowledge of Parliamentary management, and a large party behind him, he may be able to assail Gladstone as effecappeared to us in the last mails. The Liberal party has advanced one step, but free until every man is a citizen and every citizen votes by the ballot. Intellect and Labor must reign. Perfect freedom cannot be secured under the present laws. Disraeli retires, Gladstone triumphs; that is one step. To-morrow -"WE DEMAND THE BALLOT AND MANHOOD "SUPPRAGE!!"

The members of the Corn Exchange and Board of Trade in Chicago delight in the pleas-The General's answer was a crusher and a tionsness as thoroughly turned into gristle, as

must swim hard to save his other. The other is no reason in the world why the strikers day a Ring found out exactly how much corn should not burn the eigar factory and bludgeon there was in Chicago, bought up on short time its proprietors. Do workmen suppose that they about 150,000 bushels more than could possibly gain anything by such shameful and tyrannical be delivered, and then accepted 20 cents a conduct? On the other hand, cannot they see bushel for the ideal corn they had thus cor- that it would irretrievably damage the very nered. Chicago is a fast, shrewd city. It is to best of causes? Here are two cigar-makers, be hoped that some of its Brokers who sell their souls short will be able, when the Devil makes a "call," to deliver. They may not find and has no objection to working in the same him willing to let them off for "twenty cents a establishment with female operatives. But bushel."

### MISTAKEN ZEAL.

The Electoral College of Tennessee, as we have already stated, after casting the vote of that State for Grant and Colfax, saw fit to recommend the Hon. Horace Maynard of their State for a seat in Gen. Grant's Cabinet. We deeply regret this step as mistaken and indecorous. Gen. Grant is entitled to the utmest freedom of choice in the selection of his chief assistants in conducting his Administration. We hold that he ought not even to be restrained from selecting two or more of them from the same State, if he can thus suit himself more exactly. And his Heads of Departments, who will need his utmost confidence, should feel that they are the men who, above all others, are his personal choice, and have not been forced upon him by "the shricks of locality" or by any outside influences whatever. Hence, we have resisted importunities even to name this or that statesman as worthy of or qualified for a Cabinet position. Gen. Grant knows the leading men of the country; he will in due time select from among them his official advisers; and they will need to feel that they were made such because he wanted them, and not because he felt constrained to take them.

In saying this, we are quite confident that we speak the sentiments of Mr. Maynard as well as our own. He is a statesman of unsullied integrity, eminent ability, and ripe experience, who, moreover, has proved himself capable of learning after he had ceased to be young. There is no man whom we should prefer to see appointed to a Cabinet place, provided he shall prove to be the unbiased choice of Gen. Grant; and we are sure he would not choose to be in the Cabinet if he is not. We have taken this opportunity to rebuke a practice which seems censurable, because calculated to embarrass the President elect in the discharge of one of the most important and critical of his official responsibilities.

## RESUMPTION.

The N. Y. Times says:

"The question really awaiting action is, how be to hasten a safe and lasting resumption; and the attention it receives from the press, East and West, shows that its importance and the difficulties that beset it are largely appreciated. The proposal to make greenbacks as good as gold by a mere declaration of Congress is received with little favor. The Thinese stands alone in its glory as the advocate of that measure. Our cotemporary's scheme for buying up bends fares little better. People generally comprehend the impropriety of undertaking to redeem bonds which will not mature for many years, while some hundreds of millions of greenbacks, due and depreciated, remain unredeemed."

Comments by The Tribune. The N. Y. Times says:

Comments by The Tribune. It does seem that fairness-we say nothing of courtesy-should dictate adherence to the obvious rule of quoting the language of another whence you deduce a proposition so absurd as that here attributed to us by The Times. We believe it would be found difficult to prove from these columns that we have favored any "mere declaration of Congress" on the subject of Resumption. What we urge is that the Secretary of the Treasury, just as he now pays a part of the matured obligations of the Government, shall prepare to pay the residue, and shall then pay them on presentation. To this end, the first indispensable condition seems to us to be this-He must be pre-Gladstone would have been overwhelming. rejudices and all have failed. England is pared to meet any run upon the Treasury for illing to trust her church in the hands of a gold by having a security to sell which capitalists

herently absard? Suppose there were now an eager, capacious market for U.S. forty-year bonds, untaxable and specifically payable, principal and interest, in gold and bearing five per cent. interest, or for one-hundred-year bonds at four per cent., so that these bonds were five per cent, above par on the principal exchanges of Europe as well as this country, and suppose the Secretary authorized to issue either of these bonds as he might deem expedient in redemption of the outstanding Greenbacks, would there be any remaining obstacle to Resumption-any need of more gold in the Treasury to justify that step? Let bankers and

moneyed men answer. The Greenbacks are now depreciated because they are neither redeemable nor fundable at the pleasure of the holder. Had the provisions of the original Legal Tender act been maintained and obeyed, so that every Greenback might have been and might still be funded at the holder's pleasure in the Five-Twenties at par, we should have resumed ere this without an effort. The step next before us is to appreciate the value of our Government bonds by making them scarcer. Bring them to specie par, make the Greenbacks fundable, and Resumption is achieved. Thus the Greenbacks will be appreciated by appreciating the Bonds.

## ABOUT STRIKES. The question of the equity and the utility

of "Strikes" may still be an open one. The antagonism of Labor and Capital results partly from human selfishness, but in a greater de gree, we think, from a misunderstanding of each other's motives, which circumstances and errors have created between the employer and the employed. The former cannot or will not is merely an obstacle removed. He will be explain his affairs to his workmen; the latter, acting, as he believes, in self-defense, is too apt to forget that Capital as well as Labor has its rights. The natural remedy for this evident evil is, we think, in that union of Capital and Labor which is known as the cooperative method-a plan which, if it could only be pushed into wide activity, would render "strikes" as obsolete as waging war with bows and arrows, or traveling by stage-coaches. Meanwhile, as the struggle goes on, it should be understood that nothing is permanently gained its work is unfinished. England will never be on either side by the adoption of unfair and violent expedients. Here, for instance, has been "a strike" by the cigar-makers of Westfield, Mass., which, if the facts are correctly reported, is entirely indefensible. A certain firm employed a widow; the workmen demanded and the hands all turned out. If the statement to see on the banners of the English Liberals of their motive for this course be a true one, there is nothing to be said for them-they have simply acted in a wicked, selfish, and ungentlemanly way. But their subsequent proceedings were still less to be extenuated. They had a right to say that they would not work for Harrison & Carpenter-at least they had a These measures largely add to the excitement of Boston immediately wrote to Gen. Grant They "sell short" and "corner" with approved legal, if not a moral right. But where did they get authority to say that others, if they pleased, should not labor for this firm? Harrison & Carpenter hire another set of hands; they are assaulted and forced by violence into involuntary idleness. The clerk of the firm is mobbed

A. and B. The first is willing to make eigars for so many shillings per hundred, B. says to A., "You shall not make eigars for "so much per hundred, and you shall not work "for any manufacturer who employs women." "I will!" says A. "And I will break your 'head if you do," says B.; while C., and D., and E., standing about, cheer Mr. B., and promise to assist if necessary in the persuasive assault. Who are the tyrants now? The "bosses" or the "strikers?"

Yet it is by such maladroit maneuvers that almost every effort on the part of those laboring for wages to increase their incomes has been spoiled. Society does not love violencewhy should it, since peace and order are the condition of its existence? The cause of the workingman becomes more and more unpopular; the employer little by little is strengthened; and finally the operative goes back to his work in a worse condition than before. It is an old, old story-how many more repetitions of it shall we be compelled to listen to?

#### MR. CHASE'S DECISION.

The decision of Chief-Justice Chase, in the

case of Mrs. Keppell's shares of stock in the Petersburg Railroad Company, elsewhere published, will be exceedingly interesting, not only to all who may have had their incomes confiscated by the Rebel authorities or courts during the war, but also to all who are in doubt as to the views of the Chief-Justice relative to the crime of treason. Some have ingeniously argued that while the authority of the Federal Government was recognized throughout the South' the acts of plotting and conspiring to overthrow its supremacy there were indeed treason, and overt acts of force to establish the authority of the Confederate Government amounted to levying war against the United States; but after this treason had succeeded, and the power of the new government had driven out the old within its asserted domain, it has been claimed that the crime changed from the statutory crime of treason, triable before a jury, into the military crime of rebellion, to be subdued by military force, and its leaders punished by military tribunals, i. e., at the will of the conquerer. Chief-Justice Chase, however, holds that though the crime of treason may have grown into the greater one of rebellion, it never lost its original character or guilt as treason. It never established a de facto government in the sense in which those terms are applicable to the commonwealth and protectorate of Cromwell. The laws and decisions of England sustain the doctrine that where a rebellion obtains possession of the capital and rules throughout the entire country, in place of the former government, it becomes a de facto government, and those who exercise its powers or obey its officers are exempt from the guilt of treason. But it never has been held that those participating in a rebellion which had only extended its authority over a part of a centers, not only for iron, but also for copper country had established a de facto government, or were otherwise than traitors. He therefore holds that the Confederate Congress and Courts had no more lawful power than a mob to confiscate the dividends on Mrs. Keppell's stock during the war, and she is entitled to recover in lawful money the gold value at the time of the Confederate currency in which the dividends were paid.

In commenting on the essays on "Political League of Philadelphia, we described them are reminded that one of the essays in question, by C. Goepp esq., of this city, advocates the somewhat novel plan of bestowing on each electing constituency, whether it be ward, town, county, district, or State, the power to remove the officers whom it has the power to elect. There are, doubtless, some classes of representative officers in whose case the absence of this power of removal works great injustice. That a Senator, as in the fcase of Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin, should continue to represent a State in the United States Senate, after both Houses of the Legislature which elected him have requested him to resign, argues that in some instances the power of removal would work advantageously, and would render the Government more responsible to the will of the people. Whether this would be offset by the evils of precipitation, passion, and the want of that deliberative coolness and wisdom in which it is assumed that statesmen ought sometimes to excel their constituents, may be worth considering.

The numerous Democratic editors who have not yet discovered the existence of the Ku-Klux Klan have read, we hope, the report of Major-Gen. Thomas which we published a few days ago. He fully confirms [thezstories which have at various times been furnished THE TRIBUNE by its Southern correspondents, respecting the operations of this murderous organization, and shows how little security; there still is in some parts of the South for the lives and property of loyal persons, except such as may be furnished by the United States Army. Gen. Thomas says:

"Well-authenticated information leads me to believe Well-authenticated interpretation but a species of or-ganization without settled plans; but the peculiar con-dition of Tennessee—the inability, unwillingness, and apathy of the local authorities—combined to demonstrate that if organized there exists upon a semi-military basis, the society could maintain likely, extend its power, and perform whatever it sought to do without let or hindrance—its great purpose being to establish a nucleus, around which the adherents of the late Rebellion, active or passive might safely safely. which the adherents of the late Rebellion, active or passive, might safely rally, thus establishing a grand political society, the future operations of which would be governed by circumstances, fast developing in the then peculiar era of exciting public events. It is a matter of history now, acknowledged by its leaders and the public press, that the society did extend itself throughout the South, and its operations in the unreconstructed States were of such a nature as to require the direct interference of the United States authorities to suppress them."

In the settlement and unsettlement of reputations left by the great Rebellion, some interest has recently been aroused in Pennsylvania by a discussion, started by the Hon. William D. Kelley in one of his campaign speeches, as that she should be discharged; the firm refused, to Mr. Buchanan's responsibility for the treason of Twiggs in Texas at the beginning of the secession movement. Mr. George Shippen of Philadelphia, who possesses Gen. Twiggs's letter-book, declares that he has "seen a copy "of portions of the correspondence of Gen. "Twiggs with the late President Buchanan, written after the election of the late President Lincoln, and many weeks before the 'surrender of the army to the State authori-'ties of Texas, to the following intent, viz: 'That in case the State of Texas should require the surrender of the army and material, he (Gen. Twiggs) would feel it his duty to 'accede to the demand;" and Mr. Shippen also learned that Mr. Buchanan took money from the impoverished Treasury. "reach Boston"-witch being interpreted they get a "man and brother" by one leg, he and brute force is a sound and just one, there no notice of these letters until it was too

late to prevent the surrender. Mr. William B. Reed, the literary executor of the late ex-President, ascertained that there was no record of any such correspondence on the files of the War Department; and we are left to take our choice of the following conclusions: 1. Either Gen. Twiggs never sent the originals of those copies; 2, or they were sent and intercepted; 3. or Mr. Buchanan received them and kept their existence a secret.

A very popular error prevails, that the disfranchisement of Rebels who violated an official oath to join the Rebellion, which was a feature of the Reconstruction acts, applied not only to the elections by which the seven States were reorganized, but to the Presidential election in those States also. This is wholly untrue. Official returns show, that in the process of reconstruction, the propertions of whites who voted, whites disfranchised, and enfranchised

blacks, was as follows: Enfranchised Disfranchised Fafoaseline 60,197 71,657 South Carolina 47,010 Texas 56,606 Virginia 116,982 47,430 104,772 12,000 668,815 1,303,109 Total.......636,254 62,500

About nine per cent of all the white voters were disfranchised in the preliminary process of Reconstruction. But after the States were reconstructed the disfranchisement ceased. The third section of the XIVth Amendment still excluded perjured Rebels only from holding office, but not from voting. In the recent Presidential election there were none disfranchised except by State action. In Missouri, West Virginia, and Tennessee there was an effective disfranchisement under the State Constitutions of certain classes of Rebels. In the other reconstructed States all whites voted. and there was no disfranchisement, except that of the blacks by terrorism. The registered white vote in the ten States would have amounted to 698,794 in 1868. In 1860 it was 657,709. This shows an increase in the total white vote of the ten States notwithstanding the loss of population resulting from the war.

The 100 iron manufacturing establishments of Chicago employ 15,000 men, to whom is paid \$12,000,000 yearly for their labor. The capital invested is \$15,000,000, and the annual product is \$25,000,000. The establishments are employed principally in manufacturing railroad supplies, and agricultural, mining, and mechanical tools. Chicago will become one of the largest manufacturing centers in the country just as rapidly as it is possible for a city to grow in any industry for which it has the most commanding advantages. With 36,000 square miles of cheap coal underlying the entire southern two-thirds of Illinois, with cheap canal transportation for it to Chicago, with cheap water freights for the iron ores of Lake Superior and Missouri to the same point, and with the rapid growth in commerce, capital, and labor which is secured by her position as the focus where the commerce of all the Lakes meets the commerce of all the Northern Mississippi and the Far West, Chicago must become one of the great manufacturing and woolen goods.

# THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Gen. Howard, writing to Gen. Brown of Virginia, Assistant Commissioner, says:
"I have no doubt that a continuance of the Sureau m

those Statas not yet reconstructed would in many respects be beneficial to the freedmen; but I do not think its continuance absolutely necessary or adequate without other aid to protect their lives or to secure to them their political rights. The primitive object of the Bureau, as I understood and interpreted the law, was to give relief in such way as to prepare Organization" recently published by the Union the freedman for his new condition, to aid him during the transition period from slaas uniting in the advocacy of the system of legalizing our nominating conventions. We are reminded that one of the essays in questo him a system of free labor, and to foster and develop to him a system of free labor, and to foster and develop to him a system of free labor, and to foster and develop to him a system of free labor, and to foster and develop to him a system of free labor, and to foster and develop to him a system of free labor, and to foster and develop to him a system of free labor, and to foster and develop to him the system of free labor, and to foster and develop to him the system of free labor, and to foster and develop to him the system of free labor, and to foster and develop to him the system of free labor, and to foster and develop to him the system of free labor, and to foster and develop to him the system of the system o joyment of his natural and acquired rights immediately consequent upon emancipation, to imagurate and secure to him a system of free labor, and to foster and develop his education. I think much has been accomplished to ward this during the three years' continuance of the bareau, and that now we ought, with the protection which wise legislation has thrown around him, to give him a fair trial under its provisions. I am satisfied that all the wants in this direction, suggested in your report, can and should be metaby the Post! Commanders through the orders of the Commanding General—in fact, that if his whole responsibility rests with him he can afford better protection than is now afforded where the responsibility is divided between him and the Assistant Commissioner. The Post Commanders or other minitary officers on duty in your State can very properly be intrusted with the same duties now performed by the Bureau officers. I believe none of us have wished to engraft the Freedmen's Eureau as a permanent institution upon our Government. This being the Case, its substantial removal can as easily be effected now as at any subsequent time. The educational relief is doubly limited, first, by the small balance of funds devoted to this object, and secondly, by the prompt adoption of a school system by the several States following a loyal reconstruction. A little and, such as the General Government is now affording, in conjunction with the contributions of benevolent societies and the freedment themselves, will be enough to keep alive the school interest till the State system shall actually replace our work, as has been done already, partially, in Tennessee.

THE POLLARD ASSASSINATION

The Richmond newspapers of Tuesday publish the following:

lish the following:

I find that I have been very cruelly and meapleably misrepreseled with reference to proceedings in the Maroy's Court against my brothers marderer, one paper printer in capitals: "E. A. Polisari declines to take part in the presecution of James Grant." (1) and other papers misreporting me. What I do say to the Mayor was, that I declined to appear in any proceedings before him. I did so because I considered that he had not, properly, jurisdiction over the question of ball, and that his action to the area of the marchorized and illegal. I expressly said: "I leave you to act on your own responsability."

Enward A. Pollars.

One more number of The Opinion Is to be printed, with which J. M. Hainm will have no connection, and the One more number of The Opinion is to be printed, with which J. M. Hanna will have no connection, and the paper will then cease to exist, as will be seen from the

paper will then of

following:

Richmond, Dec. 1, 1888.

Will the editors of Richmond please give notice that the brother of R. R. Pollard will prepare an edition of The Southern Opinion activately as a mark of respect to his memory, without "governless" containing a full and detailed statement of the assassmantion, an obtaining notice of the decrease, and the breightest hetween the data of his model. aively as a mark of the control of the assassination, as number of the deceases, and the incidents between the dates of his murder and borial. Also, that J. M. Hanna has no contraction with the preparation of this special edition of The Southern Opinion. The publication will be next Saturday. The Southern Opinion will not be continued Kowana A. Pollares.

THE CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Boston, Dec. 3 .- The session of the Christian Boston, Dec. 3.—The session of the Christian Temperance Convention was continued to-day. Some of the leading speakers said that all Christians should with draw from followship with these ministers of the Caspel that favor the use of injoxicating drinks. The question of a prohibitory law was debated by the Rev. Dr. Minor, the Rev. Dr. Stebbins, the Rev. Mr. Ames, the Rev. Dr. Seely?, and several distinguished physicians and temperance men. The afternoon session was held in Music Hall, and after music on the great organ, John B. Googl delivered an address, embodying his personal experience in the temperance field. Addresses were also delivered by Gov. Buckingham, Senator Wilson, the Rev. Dr. Samp set, and others. The question of a prohibitory law again. in the temperance field. Addresses were also delivered by Gov. Buckingham, Senator Wilson, the Rev. Dr. Sampson, and others. The question of a prohibitory law again came up, and Senator Wilson expressed the opinion that when he returned from Congress, the old law would be in full force. The evening session, in the Malonian, was addressed by the graduates of the Washingtonian Home for Inchriates, Mr. Ous Clapp, and others. Resolutions were adopted recommending the general circulation of pledges, and the calling of other conventions.

LATEST GENERAL NEWS-BY TELEGRAPH. ....Neal Dow & Son's tannery, in Portland, Me., was burned last night.

William Webster, of Ottawa, committed suicide by shooting on Wednesday night. ... H. N. Rakin, a colored man, has been ap-

Memphis. .... Wm. E. Constantine, otherwise Robbins, scaped from the New-Hampshire State Prison on Tues-... Fero, the alleged Delaware County wife

murderer, has been indicted by the Grand Jury in sessi at Delhi. at Delhi.
...The corner-stone of the Monument for the Confederate dead, at Hollywood Cemetery, Elehmond, was laid yesteriday.
...The South Congregational Society of Concerd, N. H., has offered the Rev. S. Leroy Bake, of Pep-

perell, Mass., \$2,000 a year.

.... The Parepa Rosa troupe sang in Milwan-kee on Wednesday night. The house was crowded. The troupe went to Chicago yesterday.

.... Six companies of the 27th U. S. Cavalry

reached Omaha on Wednesday evening. They go into Winter quarters at Sherman's Barracks.